

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 25th January 1893.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
			1892-93.		1893.		
URDU.							
<i>Monthly.</i>							
Ārya Pattra	Bareilly ...	...	For Jan. ...	21st Jan. ...	...	325 copies.
Hālat-i-Hind	Allahabad ...	...	" " ...	19th " ...	...	800 "
Rahnumā-i-Chungi	Agra ...	...	For Nov. & Dec. ...	21st " ...	...	90 "
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>							
Akhtar-i-Hind	Amroha (Moradabad). ...	...	20th Jan. ...	23rd " ...	...	...
Jubilee Paper	Lucknow ...	...	16th " ...	20th " ...	...	300 copies.
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>							
Dabir-i-Hind	Agra ...	...	1st & 10th " ...	19th " ...	...	45 "
Hāmid-ul-Akhhār	Moradabad ...	...	20th " ...	24th " ...	...	200 "
<i>Weekly.</i>							
Agra Akhhār	Agra ...	...	21st " ...	" " ...	...	265 "
Akhhār-i-Ālam	Meerut ...	...	17th " ...	23rd " ...	...	65 "
				Khān.			

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).				1892-93.	1893.	
Weekly.						
10	Klam-i-Taawir ...	Cawnpore ...	Rahmat-ullah ...	17th Jan. ...	24th Jan. ...	275 copies.
11	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	18th " ...	22nd " ...	625 "
12	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Ram Chandra Vaishya.	21st " ...	23rd " ...	590 "
13	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lal ...	" " ...	25th " ...	158 "
14	Asad ...	" ...	Ahmad Ali ...	20th " ...	21st " ...	250 "
15	Budaun Gazette ...	Budaun ...	Afzal Ali ...	15th & 22nd Dec. & 5th Jan.	20th " ...	200 "
16	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnam Singh ...	23rd Jan. ...	23rd " ...	450 "
17	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammad Husain ...	16th & 23rd " ...	19th and 25th " ...	446 "
18	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	16th " ...	19th " ...	500 "
19	Hindustani ...	Lucknow ...	Ganga Prasad Varmá ...	18th " ...	20th " ...	300 "
20	Jam-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	1st, 8th, 15th & 22nd Jan.	19th, 23rd & 25th Jan.	150 "
21	Karnamah ...	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yaqub ...	17th " ...	20th " ...	275 "
22	Matla-i-Nur ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	21st " ...	24th " ...	44 "
23	Mauj-i-Narbadda ...	Hoshangabad ...	Abdul Karim ...	1st, 8th & 16th Jan.	19th, 21st & 23rd Jan.	200 "
24	Mihr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karim-ullah ...	21st Jan. ...	25th " ...	400 "
25	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	9th & 16th " ...	19th & 25th " ...	250 "
26	Nasir-i-Hind ...	Agia ...	Muhammad Ali ...	16th " ...	19th " ...	40 "
27	Nizam-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	19th " ...	22nd " ...	250 "
28	Nur-ul-Anwar ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamid ...	14th & 21st " ...	20th & 24th " ...	196 "
29	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjad Husain ...	19th " ...	22nd " ...	450 "
30	Ras-ul-Akhbar ...	Benares ...	Ghulam Husain ...	16th & 23rd " ...	19th & 25th " ...	360 "
31	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Krishn ...	16th " ...	24th " ...	220 "
32	Ris-ul-Akhbar ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	" " ...	19th " ...	350 "
33	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	1st, 8th, 15th & 22nd Jan.	19th, 23rd & 25th Jan.	150 "
34	Soldier ...	" ...	Maharaj Baldeo Singh.	7th & 21st Jan. ...	23rd " ...	200 "
35	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairaj Singh ...	20th " ...	25th " ...	304 "
36	Tohfa-i-Qadiri ...	Ballia ...	Abdul Qadir ...	15th " ...	19th " ...	...
37	Tat-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjad Husain ...	16th " ...	20th " ...	150 copies.
38	Waqaya-i-Alam ...	Ghaziipur ...	Siraj-ul-din Ahmad ...	9th & 16th " ...	19th " ...	250 "
Daily.						
39	Oudh Akhbar ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasad ...	19th to 25th " ...	19th to 25th " ...	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.						
Bi-weekly.						
40	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alim-ullah ...	20th " ...	22nd " ...	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.						
Monthly.						
41	Bharat Bhānu ...	Lucknow ...	Kanhya Lal ...	For Nov. ...	21st " ...	130 copies.
Weekly.						
42	Almora Akhbar ...	Almora ...	Sada Nand ...	16th Jan. ...	20th " ...	116 "
43	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Ram Krishn, Varmá ...	" " ...	" " ...	1,500 "
44	Goswak ...	" ...	Jagat Narayan ...	15th Dec. & 19th Jan.	23rd " ...	...
45	Nagri Nirad ...	Mirzapur ...	Kashi Prasad ...	19th Jan. ...	24th " ...	200 copies.
46	Prayag Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nath ...	" " ...	21st " ...	500 "
47	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashya Chalak Dan...	16th " ...	20th " ...	100 "
Daily.						
48	Hindustan ...	Kalankar (Partabgarh).	Deva Charan ...	19th to 24th Jan. ...	28th to 25th " ...	470 "
HINDI-URDU.						
Weekly.						
49	Kashi Pattrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	20th " ...	23rd " ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Govt.)

No.	Name..	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	HINDI-URDU—(concluded).			1893.		1893.		
	Weekly.							
50	Khichri Samāchār ...	Mirzapur ...	Madho Prasad ...	21st	Jan. ...	23rd	Jan. ...	400 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.							
	Weekly							
51	Nyāya Sudhā ...	Nāgpur ...	Sadā Shiva Rām- Chandra Patwardhan.	16th	" ...	19th	" ...	450 "
	GORKHA.							
	Weekly.							
52	Bhārat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishn, Varmā	20th	" ...	25th	" ...	650 "

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

BHARAT JIVAN.
January 16th, 1893.

Attendance of Babu Ram Das, Diwan
to the Mahārāja of Benares, at the Na-
tional Congress.

1. The *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares), of the 16th January, says that some newspapers have declared that the Mahārāja of Benares expressed his sympathy with the National Congress by sending his Diwan, Babu Ram Das, as a delegate to the late annual meeting at Allahabad, and view the incident with satisfaction. No doubt the Babu attended the Congress, but the question is whether he attended in his private capacity or as an agent of the Mahārāja. The Babu or the Mahārāja had better enlighten the public on the subject and remove all doubt.

AKHTAR-I-HIND.
January 20th, 1893.

2. The *Akhtar-i-Hind* (Amroha), of the 20th January, in the course of an article on the National Congress, states that the Congress will do good to the country if its leaders make moderate and reasonable requests. But many

of the Congress resolutions are not characterized by moderation. Can any sane man approve of the recommendation for a reduction of 30,000 European soldiers in the Indian garrison? As it is the army is not large enough to protect such a vast continent from external and internal foes. The Bengalis are a very timid people and can be easily kept in check, but all Indian races are not like them. Again the introduction of competitive examinations for the recruitment of the public service would fill the service with Bengalis and the Musalmans would be nowhere.

ĀZĀD.
January 20th, 1893.

Appointment of a European Com-
ptroller-General at Hyderabad.

3. The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 20th January, says that Mr. Irwin of Calcutta has been appointed Comptroller-General at Hyderabad. It is difficult to predict whether the measure will prove beneficial or injurious to the State. None can deny that the native officials have committed mistakes, but the Nizam and his Prime Minister are to blame for not exercising proper supervision over them. Supposing the native Comptroller-General did not perform his duties in the way he should have done, his shortcomings should have been pointed out to him, but he should not have been removed from office. If a man gets a headache he takes some medicine to cure it, but does not cut off his head. If the Nizam continues to replace native officers by Europeans in this way, Hyderabad will cease to be a Native State to all practical intents and purposes. The Residents and the Foreign Office lose no opportunity of encouraging the employment of Europeans in place of natives in Native States. There are already many European officers in Rāmpur. A European tutor has been appointed to the young Mahārāja of Gwalior contrary to the expressed wish of the late Mahārāja. If the Nizam does not take a lesson from the results of the employment of Europeans in other Native States, the Foreign Office may be considered the absolute arbiter of the destinies of all such States. If the interest evinced by His Highness at present in his State affairs is simply due to the deep sensation created by the pamphlet case, the administration can have no stability and further changes will soon follow.

JĀM-I-JAMSHĪD.
January 15th, 1893.

Abandonment of the intended voyage
of the Nawāb of Rāmpur to Europe and
America.

4. The *Jām-i-Jamshīd* (Moradabad), of the 15th January, says that according to Sir Auckland Colvin's advice the young Nawāb of Rāmpur was shortly to pay a visit to Europe and America. The expenses were estimated at eleven lakhs, but were sure to be double or treble that amount. The editor was opposed to the voyage as he saw no proportionate advantage from it. He is glad to learn that Sir Charles Crosthwaite does not approve of the proposal, and consequently the preparations for the voyage have been suspended. His Honor's decision cannot be too highly commended. It will save the State an immense expenditure and the Nawāb and his companions a world of unnecessary trouble. His Highness can more usefully employ his time by attending to the affairs of his State.

DABDABA-I-SIKANDAR.
DARJ.
January 23rd, 1893.

Death of Nawāb Muhammad Safdar
Ali Khan, ex-President of Rāmpur Coun-
cil.

5. The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rāmpur), of the 23rd January, expresses grief and sorrow at the untimely death of Nawāb Muhammad Safdar Ali Khan, ex-President of the Rāmpur Council, at Calcutta on the 16th idem. His body was taken to Rāmpur by railway and buried. As he

has left no son, the management of his estate has been entrusted by the Rámpur Council to two respectable persons. (The *Hámid-ul-Akhbár*, Moradabad, of the 20th January, notices Nawáb Muhammad Safdar Ali Khan's death with regret, and observes that he was a generous man and largely distributed alms among the poor.)

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

6. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 20th January, in continuation of its previous article on the administration of civil justice in the North-Western Provinces (see paragraph 9 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending 11th January 1893), observes that the High Court's report on the Civil Courts for 1891 shows that

Azad.
January 20th, 1893.

Income and expenditure of Civil Courts during 1891 in the North-Western Provinces.

Government had a net income of Rs. 9,58,760 from such Courts during that year. Additional Subordinate Judges were attached to three districts for one year and to another district for 9½ months; and an additional Munsif was employed in one district for four months. In spite of the temporary appointment of these additional officials there was a decrease of Rs. 32,300 in the salaries of Courts and establishments in 1891 as compared with the preceding year, as the office of District and Sessions Judge was vacant at several districts for different periods amounting to 9 months in all. It will not be out of place to state here that the office was allowed to remain vacant, not because Government desired to effect a saving, but because many Civilians, being on leave during the hot weather, there was none of a sufficiently long standing available for it. A Junior Civilian cannot be made a Judge who has to hear appeals from the decisions of able and experienced Munsifs and Subordinate Judges. Although some additional officials were engaged, as above referred to, 5½ thousand less cases were disposed of in 1891 than in 1890 by the Courts of the first instance. But the falling off was not due to any diminution of energy on the part of the Courts, as has been admitted by the High Court in its report. The Subordinate Judge of Cawnpore, who occupies a middle position among the civil officials in the matter of amount of work done, disposed of 263 suits, of which 129 were contested, 442 regular and 43 miscellaneous appeals, 324 applications for executions of decrees, and 264 miscellaneous judicial cases. Surely officials who have so much to do cannot but be considered over-worked, and the occurrence of failures of justice in consequence should be no matter for surprise. An increase in the number of Courts is urgently called for. In fact a reference to the subject has been made by the High Court in paragraph 46 of the report. It is beyond doubt that if the Courts of first instance were able to devote adequate attention to cases, the number of appeals from their decisions would considerably fall off. In our previous article we recommended an increase in the scales of pay fixed for amíns, copyists and chaprásis. The recommendation is supported by the results of income and expenditure during 1891. The amíns, copyists and chaprásis, respectively, earned 9½ thousand, close on seven thousand, and a little short of 2½ thousand rupees more in 1891 than in 1890. If Government be unwilling to increase their salaries, it should give some relief to suitors by remitting wholly or in part the process fees, as the income from Court fees alone excluding such fees would not only cover the entire expenditure but give a surplus of close on two lakhs. An increase in the salaries and powers of amíns would greatly promote the interests of suitors; and the grant of an increase of pay to chaprásis would be bare justice.

7. The *Jám-i-Jamshid* (Moradabad), of the 8th January, received on 19th idem, takes exception to the proceedings of the High Court in a Miscellaneous Civil Appeal connected with the execution of a decree. Musammat Shifat Begam holds a decree for Rs. 65,000 against Mir Wilayat

Jám-i-Jamshid.
January 8th, 1893.

Alleged illegal proceedings of the Allahabad High Court in a Miscellaneous Civil Appeal.

Husain. The decree-holder applied to the Subordinate Judge of Moradabad for the execution of the decree but failed to pay the process fees, and therefore the Court deposited the application. When another similar application was made, the judgment-debtor objected to the application on the ground that such an application having once been rejected could not be renewed, and produced a ruling of the Allahabad High Court in his favour. The Subordinate Judge entertained

the application and ordered the decree to be executed. The judgment-debtor appealed to the High Court. The appeal was heard by the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges and the arguments of the Vakils on both sides occupied four hours, from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. At the conclusion of the addresses of the Vakils the Judges talked over the case for sometime with each other and then delivered judgment, reversing the order of the lower Court and accepting the appeal. The appellant was filled with joy and at once sent a telegram to his house regarding his success. But an hour after the delivery of the judgment the appellant's Vakil was told by the Court that the Court had made a mistake in its judgment and ordered the case to be brought on next day's list. The Vakil pleaded that the Court had no power to alter the judgment of its own motion after delivery, but in vain. Next day the Court reversed its judgment, rejecting the appeal and upholding the order of the Subordinate Judge! The High Court has set a bad example to subordinate courts which will now have no difficulty in tampering with their judgments after delivery.

JAM-I-JAMSHID.
January 22nd, 1893.

8. The *Jám-i-Jamshid* (Moradabad), of the 22nd January, does not understand why mukhtárs who are allowed to appear though not to plead in Civil Courts are not allowed to practise in Revenue Courts, not even in the Courts of tahsildárs, although the Courts of tahsildárs are expressly mentioned in their certificates among the Courts in which they are entitled to practise. Lately a mukhtár in the Moradabad district desired to appear in revenue cases before the tahsildár, but the tahsildár objected. He applied to the Collector on the strength of his certificate, but the application was rejected. He then applied to the Judge for revision of the Collector's order, and the Judge after a long discussion set aside the Collector's order. The Collector referred the matter to the Commissioner who sent up all the papers to the Board of Revenue which cancelled the Judge's order and forbade mukhtárs to practise before the Courts of tahsildárs in revenue cases. The mukhtárs should not allow the matter to rest here, but should appeal to the Local Government. The case of mukhtárs is really deserving of consideration. On the one hand, according to the order of the High Court, they have to appear like deaf and dumb men before the Civil Courts; while, on the other, they are entirely excluded from the Courts of tahsildárs.

Exclusion of Mukhtárs from Revenue Courts.

HINDUSTÁN.
January 18th, 1893.

9. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 18th January, says that on the occasion of Lord Roberts' late visit to Lahore addresses were presented to His Lordship by Sikhs, Hindus and Musalmans. The presentation of addresses to European officers is a very common thing and it is well known what such addresses are usually worth. In his reply to the addresses Lord Roberts highly applauded the bravery of natives, but his praise is of little value. He has always opposed their request for enlistment as Volunteers, and the proposal regarding the establishment of a Military College in this country was not sanctioned owing to his opposition. His Lordship may have rendered important services to this country from the Anglo-Indian point of view, but he is responsible for the non-compliance on the part of Government with some reasonable requests of natives.

Lord Roberts' reply to the addresses presented by natives at Lahore.

HINDUSTÁN.
January 19th and 20th, 1893.

10. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th and 20th January, expresses satisfaction that the British Committee of the National Congress at London has already succeeded in inducing the Secretary of State to withhold his consent from the obnoxious provisions in the Bengal Municipal Bill, and that there is reason to think that the efforts of the Committee in the matter of Bengal jury question will be equally successful. If the Congress and the Committee continue to receive due support from the people they will play an important part in Indian politics and obtain for the natives all their just rights and privileges.

Efforts of the British Committee against the Bengal Municipal Bill and jury notification.

HINDUSTÁN.
January 18th, 1893.

11. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 18th January, observes that agitation is the only means of obtaining political rights from the British Government. The fundamental principles of British rule are quite opposed to flattery and sycophancy. If any selfish men, with a view to promote their own

Success of the agitation in Bengal against the Municipal Bill.

interests, gain the goodwill of narrow-minded officials by supporting measures injurious to their country, they only injure themselves. Men who have no public spirit and patriotism in them are ready to laugh Bengalis to scorn for their political agitation. But they ought to see what strength the public opinion has already gained in Bengal. The *Hindustani* then refers to the strong opposition offered by Bengalis to certain provisions in the new Municipal Bill through newspapers, public meetings, and the Congress Committee at London; gives the substance of Sir Charles Elliott's speech at a late meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, announcing the withdrawal of those unpopular provisions; and remarks that His Honor made very wise observations on the occasion. If the rulers always pursued the policy declared by Sir Charles Elliott and showed regard to the opinions of the people, no difficulties would ever arise. Other provinces should profit by the example of Bengal. Government views a free expression of popular thoughts and feelings with approval and not disfavor.

12. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 16th January, says that criminal courts will not sentence offenders to transportation any longer. Prisoners convicted of serious offences and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment will be sent to the Central Jails at Bareilly, Farukhabad, Agra, Allahabad and Benares. This new departure is commendable on more grounds than one. Many male and female convicts at the Andamans married each other and thus their connection with their relatives was broken off for good. Moreover, the conveyance of convicts to and from the Andamans and the visits of officers to those islands involved a great deal of expenditure.

BHĀRAT JĪWAN
January 16th, 1893.

Discontinuance of the punishment of transportation.

Orders issued by the District Magistrate of Muzaffarnagar regarding the supply of provisions to the camps of officers.

13. The *Mīhr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st January, highly approves of the orders issued by Mr. Addis, the District Magistrate of Muzaffarnagar, regarding the supply of provisions to the camps of officers in the district and asks other Magistrates to follow suit. The rates will be fixed according to the bazar rates by the tahsildār who will enter them on pieces of paper which will be signed by him and made over to the shop-keepers who will put up their stalls at the camps. The shop-keepers will be told not to give anything to any man without receiving the price. If the men in the camp of any officer are not satisfied with the orders of the District Magistrate, they will make their purchases at the village bazar, and the shop-keepers at the camp will remove their stalls.

MĪHR-I-NIMROZ.
January 21st, 1893.

Alleged misconduct of an official at Hoshangabad.

14. The *Mauj-i-Nerbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 8th January, received on 21st idem, complains of a dissolute official at Hoshangabad who is in the habit of employing a subordinate of his to procure women for him, and this subordinate has consequently acquired an undue influence over him and makes it the means of having other subordinates fined or reduced. The Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner would do well to find out the official and the subordinate and transfer them to other places before the Chief Commissioner's visit to Hoshangabad.

MAUJ-I-NERBUDDA.
January 8th, 1893.

Alleged misconduct of an official at Hoshangabad.

15. A correspondent of the *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th January, censures respectable natives for presenting trays of fruit to European district officers on Christmas day, and observes that it is a mistake to imagine that the officers are pleased or displeased with the presentation or non-presentation of such presents. In fact the custom is unjustifiable. Christmas being a Christian festival, the European officers should entertain the native nobility and gentry on that occasion, while the latter should give presents to the former on their festival days, such as Deyali, Holi, Id, &c.

RAHBAR.
January 16th, 1893.

Presentation of trays of fruit to European officers on the occasion of Christmas.

Charge of Amroha, Moradabad district.

16. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th January, states that Amroha which is inhabited by a large number of Shia Musalmans has long been in the charge of Muhammadan Magistrates. But it has lately been placed under Pandit Kunwar Bahadur, Deputy Collector, and all classes of the community are highly satisfied with him, inasmuch as being a Hindu

RAHBAR.
January 16th, 1893.

he looks upon both the Shias and Sunnis with an eye of equality. It would be well if the charge of Amroha were always given to a Hindu or a European officer.

KHICHI SAMÁCHÁR.
January 21st, 1893.

17. The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 21st January, says that under a misapprehension of orders issued by Government the circulation of copper coin, generally known by the name of Gorakhpur pice, was suspended at Mirzapur.

Gorakhpur pice at Mirzapur.

On repeated representations being made to the authorities on the subject, the District Magistrate under instructions from Government issued a proclamation declaring that the Gorakhpur pice might be used as current coin among the people, but that of course it would not be received at the Government treasury, the Municipal Office, &c. The proclamation encouraged mahájans or native bankers to send for a lakh of rupees worth of pice. A keen competition followed and the mahájans began to undersell each other. The result was that the rate of the pice was very unstable and therefore it did not circulate freely. A public meeting was held at the Town Hall on 30th May 1892 to remedy the evil, and it was resolved that *shroffs* or money-changers should receive the pice at the rate of 97 per rupee and supply it at the rate of 96. But it is to be regretted that the coin in question does not still circulate freely, and that the mahájans who possess large quantities of it are threatened with a loss of Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000. The District Magistrate should take steps with a view to encourage the use of the pice.

DABIR-I-HIND.
January 10th, 1893.

18. The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 10th January, in an article published among extracts from other newspapers, states that one's hair stand on end through horror when he hears of the cruelties and atrocities perpetrated by the native soldiers during the dark days of the mutiny. But the

Treatment of rebels after the suppression of the mutiny at Cawnpore.

Englishmen took their revenge to their hearts' content as soon as they were able to suppress the rebellion. General Neill, who was at Cawnpore at the time, has contributed an account of the treatment to which rebels were subjected by his own order. Every man convicted of murdering a European woman or child was taken to the slaughter-house by policemen, who were sweepers by caste, and had to lick all blood clean off from one square foot of ground with his tongue. He was then taken to the maidan and hanged. According to Mr. Forbes Mitchell's letter published in the *Statesman* this practice continued until it was stopped by Sir Collin Campbell who relieved General Neill on 3rd November 1857.

ÁZÁD.
January 20th, 1893.

19. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 20th January, observes that Government should be very careful in bestowing honors and titles and prevent them from being brought into disrepute. Men who render any kind of important services to Government should be honoured with titles by all

Distribution of honors and titles.

means; but surely a gentleman who gives a feast to a Lieutenant-Governor is not entitled to any such mark of distinction for that reason.

III.—EDUCATION.

HINDUSTÁNI.
January 18th, 1893.

20. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 18th January, refers to Sir Charles Crosthwaite's answers to the three charges which are generally brought against education, and observes that if His Honor will encourage high education, which he is inclined to do as is evident from his con-

Sir Charles Crosthwaite's convocation address.

vocation address, high education will receive a great stimulus. His Honor is quite right in thinking that the Middle Class Examination certificate is not a sufficient qualification for Government service. Only those men who have passed the pleaders' examination should be eligible for the posts of Tahsildárs and Deputy Collectors. It is a matter of satisfaction that His Honor declared in his address that the senate of the Allahabad University will be empowered to nominate a member for the Provincial Legislative Council. Now that the University is about to be invested with this power, it should have some elected fellows like the Calcutta and Bombay Universities.

21. The *Khichri Samáchar* (Mirzapur), of the 21st January, complains that

Khichri Samáchar.
January 21st, 1893.

Corporal punishment at the Zila School,
Mirzapur.

on the 14th idem Baldeo Prasad and Sarda Narayan, two students of the second class in the Mirzapur Zila School, were cruelly beaten with a cane by the Third Master after the school was over on account of a quar-

rel which the boys had with each other on their way home from the school on 11th idem. Sarda Narayan being of delicate constitution, the marks of the thrashing are still visible on his body. The question is whether the corporal punishment was inflicted by the Third Master with the permission of the Head Master. The editor thinks that school masters need not take notice of disputes among boys outside the school premises and should refrain from corporal punishment, otherwise if such punishment results in death they may be brought into difficulty.

IV.—POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

22. The *Jám-i-Jamshid* (Moradabad), of the 22nd January, complains that the Indian post-cards are too small, and urges that they should be increased in size a little more and if possible made equal to the English ones. In that case there would be a considerable increase in the use of post-cards.

Jám-i-Jamshid.
January 22nd, 1893.

Size of post-cards.

23. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 24th January, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that pilgrims to and from Muttra, except those who travel by the mail, have to wait for seven or eight hours and sometimes for fourteen or fifteen hours at the Háthras Junction before they are able to resume their journey. This evil which is due to the mutual jealousy between the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India and the East Indian Railway could be remedied by altering the times of the trains only by an hour or so. Government should give its attention to the matter.

HINDUSTÁN.
January 24th, 1893.

Detention of Muttra pilgrims at the
Háthras Junction.

V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

24. A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 24th January, praises the management of the Magh Mela at Allahabad, but complains that the banks at the confluence of the rivers were very slippery and that the seats of the ghátwalas were not carefully arranged. It would be well if the banks were levelled and improved and the ghátwalas seated in proper order in future. The writer objects to the Christian Missionaries being allowed to abuse the Hindu religion at the Magh Mela, which is a Hindu religious fair, and observes that Christians would never admit Hindu preachers to their religious gatherings.

HINDUSTÁN.
January 24th, 1893.

Magh Mela, Allahabad.

25 The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 18th January, adverting to the introduction of the horse tax by the Lucknow Municipal Board, observes that complaints are now made in many quarters in connection with the tax, but that little public attention was paid to the measure when it was under consideration. The same amount of tax will have to be paid for a common pony worth Rs. 10 as for a horse worth Rs. 1,000. Many Nawábs at Lucknow, though reduced to a very unsatisfactory condition continued to keep a carriage and a horse to maintain their position, but this new tax which has been introduced owing to the water-works will compel them to sell their carriages and horses. The wheel tax was hitherto levied through the police, but the Board desires to take the levy of the wheel and the horse tax into its own hands in future. The change will be very acceptable to the people.

HINDUSTÁNÍ.
January 18th, 1893.

Levy of the horse tax at Lucknow.

26. The same paper highly approves of the proposal, which is at present engaging the attention of the Lucknow Municipal Board, to forbid kite-flying in public streets and thoroughfares, and observes that the custom is really a very bad one and leads to frequent accidents.

Ditto.

Kite-flying at Lucknow.

HĀLAT-I-HIND.
January 1893.

27. The *Hālat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for January, approves of compulsory vaccination, but observes that too great care cannot be taken by the authorities in procuring good lymph. No lymph should be used until it has been approved by experienced doctors. The unpopularity of vaccination

Vaccination at Kuttra, Allahabad.

is chiefly due to the use of bad lymph. The editor has received several complaints in connection with vaccine operations at Kuttra, Allahabad. He has been told that vaccinators practise extortion. If any person does not give them anything, they vaccinate his children with bad lymph, which causes much trouble to the children or threaten him with prosecution under the Vaccination Act. Sir Charles Crosthwaite should remedy the evil.

ALLAHABAD :

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

The 30th January 1893. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India